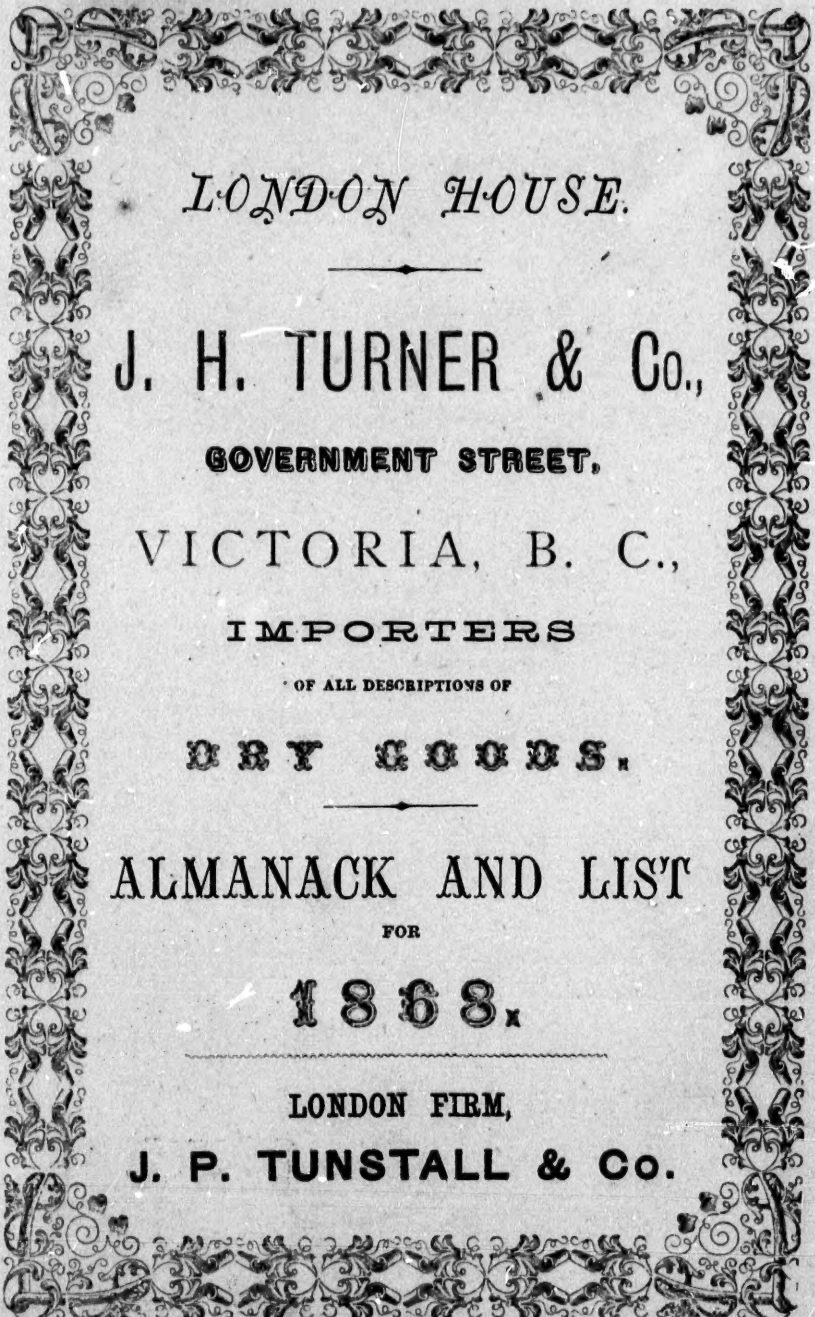


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VICTORIA, B. C.,

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ALMANACK AND LIST

FOR

1868.

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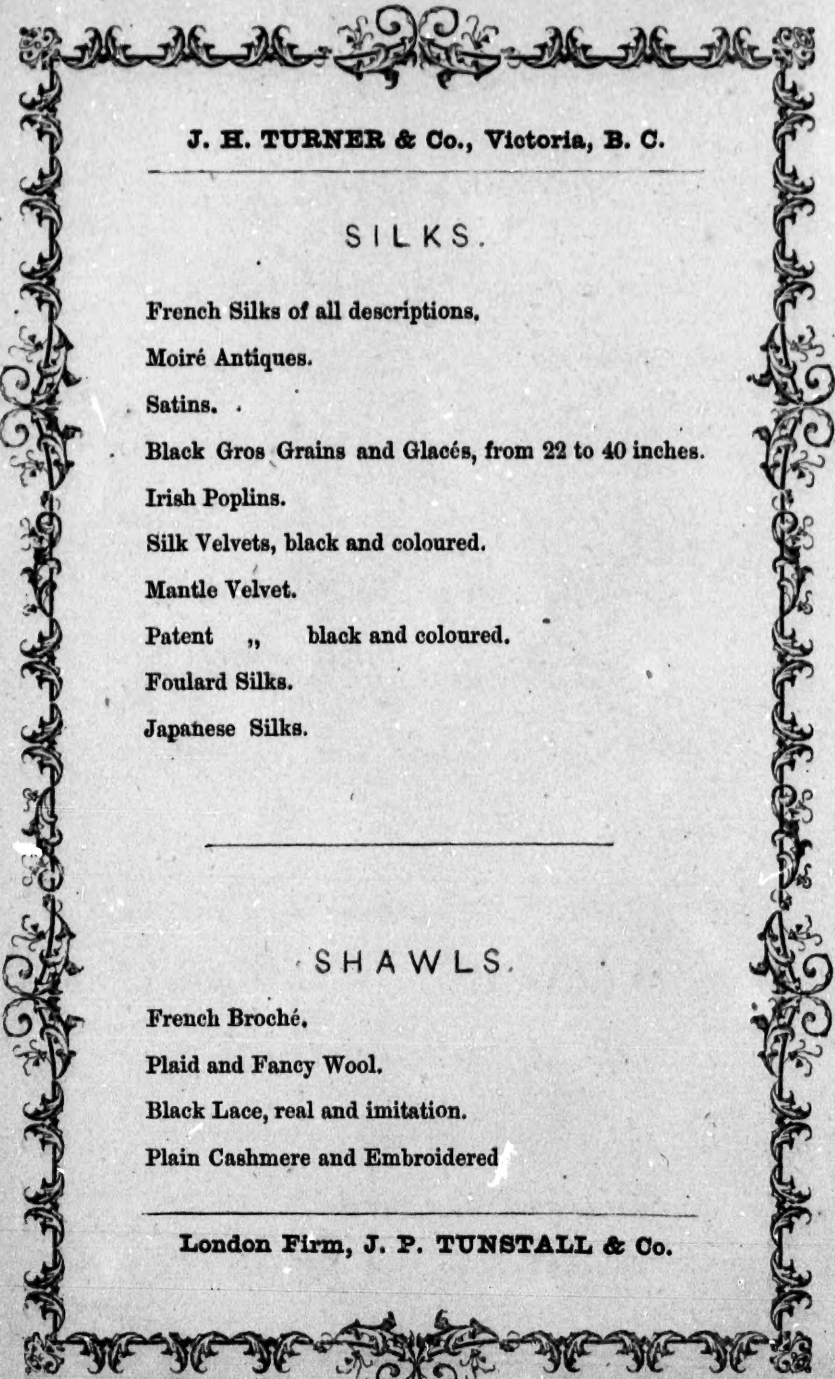
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will find something to interest them in
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of the Great French Exhibition,"
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Passementeries and all the newest Paris styles of
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J. H. TURNER & Co.

JANUARY.

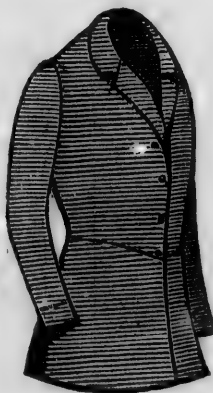
1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	W	<i>Circumcision.</i>
2	Th	General Wolfe born, 1727.
3	F	General Monk died, 1670.
4	S	Roger Ascham died, 1568.
5	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
6	M	<i>Epiphany.</i> Old Christmas Day.
7	Tu	Princess Charlotte born, 1796.
8	W	Pr. Albert Vic. of Wales b. 1864.
9	Th	Nelson buried, 1806.
10	F	Lavater died, 1801.
11	S	
12	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
13	M	
14	Tu	Orsini Plot, 1851.
15	W	Gibbon died, 1794.
16	Th	Franklin born, 1706.
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
20	M	London Docks opened, 1805.
21	Tu	Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793.
22	W	Lytham Lighthouse destr., 1863.
23	Th	Royal Exchange opened, 1571.
24	F	Frederick the Great born, 1712.
25	S	Burns born, 1759.
26	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
27	M	Prince F. W. of Prussia b., 1859.
28	Tu	Wellington College opened, 1859.
29	W	George III. died 1820.
30	Th	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
31	F	Marquis of Lansdowne died, 1863.

VICTORIA, B. C.

WE RECOMMEND
FOR CLOTHING

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WM. WILSON.

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ENGLISH GOODS,
and sells Retail, for Cash, at
Wholesale Prices.

Prices marked in Plain
Figures.

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

J. H. TURNER & Co.

FEBRUARY.

1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	S	Salmon Fishing begins.
2	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
3	M	
4	Tu	Fair on Thames, 1814.
5	W	<i>Agatha.</i>
6	Th	Charles II. died, 1695.
7	F	Charles Dickens born, 1812.
8	S	Half Quarter Day.
9	S	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
10	M	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	Tu	Commercial Treaty, 1860.
12	W	Sir W. Napier died, 1860.
13	Th	Florence became Capital of Italy,
14	F	<i>St. Valentine.</i> [1865.]
15	S	Captain Cook killed, 1779.
16	S	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
17	M	Battle of Eupatoria, 1855.
18	Tu	Luther died, 1546.
19	W	Cato-street Conspiracy, 1820.
20	Th	Hume died, 1855.
21	F	Lord Combermere died, 1865.
22	S	Barry died, 1806.
23	S	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
24	M	Louis Phillipe abdicated, 1848.
25	T	<i>Shrove Tuesday.</i>
26	W	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i>
27	Th	Treaty of Amiens, 1802.
28	F	George Buchanan died, 1852.
29	S	Treaty of Peace s. at Paris, 1856.

VICTORIA, B. C.

CHARLES E. REDFERN,

WATCHMAKER

GOVERNMENT

AND

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GOLD, SILVER & HAIR CHAINS,

FINGER RINGS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, SCARF PINS,

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SHIRT AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,

And a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

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*Opposite the Telegraph Office, and next the Masonic
Building.*

J. H. TURNER & CO.

MARCH.

1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	S	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.
2	M	John Wesley died, 1791.
3	Tu	Jamaica discovered, 1494.
4	W	Captain Boardman killed, 1811.
5	Th	Thames Tunnel opened, 1843.
6	F	Storm of Jaffa, 1799.
7	S	Princess of Wales ent. Lon. 1863.
8	S	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.
9	M	Rizzio assassinated, 1566.
10	Tu	Prince of Wales married, 1869.
11	W	Baltic Fleet sailed, 1854.
12	Th	Sheffield Reservoir burst, 1864.
13	F	Judge Talfourd died, 1854.
14	S	Byng executed, 1757.
15	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.
16	M	Prince Imperial born, 1856.
17	Tu	<i>St. Patrick.</i>
18	W	Princess Louisa born, 1848.
19	Th	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
20	F	Battle of Tarbes, 1814.
21	S	
22	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
23	M	National Gallery (Lon.) f. 1824.
24	Tu	
25	W	Lady Day.
26	Th	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
27	F	Stillington died, 1699.
28	S	Abercrombie died, 1801.
29	S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
30	M	Sicilian Vespers, 1282.
31	T	

VICTORIA, B. C.



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Would call the attention of the Public to his
very large assortment of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
BOOTS, SHOES, & GAITERS,

*Manufactured by the best London & Philadelphia Makers,
Which he offers at the lowest cash prices.*

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE
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approved style, from the very best material.

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GOVERNMENT STREET,
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Office of Morning News.*

J. H. TURNER & Co.

APRIL.

1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	W	Bombard. of Copenhagen, 1801.
2	Th	Richard Cobden died, 1865.
3	F	
4	S	Goldsmith died, 1774.
5	S	PALM SUNDAY.
6	M	Storming of Badajoz, 1812.
7	Tu	Prince Leopold born, 1853.
8	W	English Census taken, 1861.
9	Th	
10	F	Good Friday.
11	S	Bonaparte abdicated, 1814.
12	S	EASTER SUNDAY.
13	M	Easter Monday.
14	Tu	Easter Tuesday.
15	W	
16	Th	Buffon died, 1788.
17	F	Napoleon III. visited Eng. 1855.
18	S	Garibaldi at Crystal Palace, 1864.
19	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
20	M	Siege of Derry, 1689.
21	Tu	
22	W	Bombardment of Odessa, 1854.
23	Th	St. George.
24	F	
25	S	St. Mark.
26	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
27	M	French Army in Italy, 1859.
28	Tu	Bounty Mutiny, 1789.
29	W	Peace declared with Russia, 1856.
30	Th	London University found., 1827.

VICTORIA, B. C.

A. & W. WILSON,
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Orders promptly attended to. Highest prices paid for country
produce.

Office of THE VICTORIA AND ESQUIMALT EXPRESS.

J. H. TURNER & Co.

MAY.

1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	F	Prince Arthur born, 1850.
2	S	Battle of Lutzen, 1813.
3	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
4	M	Tippoo Sahib killed, 1799.
5	Tu	Napoleon died, 1821.
6	W	Battle of Prague, 1757.
7	Th	Napoleon I. made Consul, 1802.
8	F	
9	S	Schiller died, 1805.
10	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
11	M	Perceval shot, 1812.
12	Tu	Custom House opened, 1817.
13	W	Henry IV. assassinated, 1610.
14	Th	Garibaldi, Dictator, 1860.
15	F	D. O'Connell died, 1847.
16	S	Battle of Albuera, 1811.
17	S	ROGATION SUNDAY.
18	M	Boswell died, 1795.
19	Tu	Battle of La Hogue, 1692.
20	W	Columbus died, 1506.
21	Th	Ascension Day.
22	F	Baronets first created, 1611.
23	S	
24	S	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.
25	M	Princess Helena born, 1846.
26	Tu	Princess Teck confined, 1867.
27	W	General Anson died, 1857.
28	Th	Fire, Quebec (1,500 houses) 1845.
29	F	Restoration of Charles II., 1660.
30	S	
31	S	WHIT SUNDAY.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
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FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT. Bed-rooms furnished
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JOHN BIGNE, PROPRIETOR.

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Restaurant down stairs is supplied with every delicacy;
and provides a superior table, at moderate charges.

J. H. TURNER & Co.

JUNE.

1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	M	Park at Birmingham opened, 1857
2	Tu	Newgate burnt, 1780.
3	W	
4	Th	Somerset House commen., 1776.
5	F	Gas introduced, 1807.
6	S	Cavour died, 1861.
7	S	TRINITY SUNDAY.
8	M	Sir J. Paxton died, 1865.
9	Tu	Battle of Montebello, 1800.
10	W	Smithfield closed, 1855.
11	Th	Battle of Crevant, 1423.
12	F	
13	S	Collins died, 1759.
14	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
15	M	Magna Charta signed, 1215.
16	Tu	Battle of Ligny, 1815.
17	W	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775.
18	Th	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	F	Battle of Hochstadt, 1800.
20	S	Ascension Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
22	M	Pelissier died, 1863.
23	Tu	Battle of Plassey, 1757.
24	W	Midsummer Day.
25	Th	
26	F	Pizarro died, 1541.
27	S	Dodd executed, 1777.
28	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
29	M	Cawnpore Massacre, 1857.
30	T	Battle of Silistria, 1829.

VICTORIA, B. C.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT,

38, GOVERNMENT STREET,

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COAL OIL, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS,

AND

GARDEN SEEDS.

J. H. TURNER & Co.

JULY.

1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	W	Battle of the Boyne, 1690.
2	Th	
3	F	Battle of Sadowa, 1866.
4	S	Sir H. W. Lawrence killed, 1857.
5	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
6	M	Battle of Sedgemoor, 1658.
7	Tu	Battle of Giurgevo, 1854.
8	W	Derby Ministry took office, 1866.
9	Th	Battle of Sempach, 1386.
10	F	London Bridge burnt, 1212.
11	S	Jack Cade killed, 1450.
12	S	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
13	M	Sheridan died, 1816.
14	Tu	French Revolution, 1789.
15	W	<i>St. Swithin.</i>
16	Th	Battle of Belgrade, 1717.
17	F	Charlotte Corday executed, 1793.
18	S	Battle of Vienna, 1683.
19	S	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
20	M	Professor Playfair died, 1819.
21	Tu	Battle of Bull's Run, 1861.
22	W	<i>Mary Magdalene.</i>
23	Th	Battle of Castillon, 1453.
24	F	Laying Atlantic Cable beg., 1865.
25	S	Dibdin died 1814.
26	S	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
27	M	Battle of Talavera.
28	Tu	
29	W	Wilberforce died, 1833
30	Th	Battle of Newton, 1689.
31	F	St. Helena discovered. 1502.

VICTORIA, B. C.

**KENT & EVANS,
FORT STREET,
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,**

IMPORTERS OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
STOVES, GRATES,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
BAR IRON & STEEL CUTLERY,
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Visitors from the Sound, &c., are invited to call
and inspect their large Assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS.

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FORT STREET,
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

J. H. TURNER & Co.

AUGUST.

1868.

No.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	S	<i>Lammas Day.</i>
2	S	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
3	M	Columbus embarked, 1492.
4	Tu	
5	W	Lord Howe died, 1799.
6	Th	Prince Alfred born, 1844.
7	F	
8	S	Canning died, 1827.
9	S	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
10	M	<i>St. Lawrence.</i>
11	Tu	
12	W	Capture of Madrid, 1812.
13	Th	<i>Old Lammas Day.</i>
14	F	Lord Clyde died, 1863.
15	S	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.
16	S	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
17	M	Frederick the Great died, 1786.
18	Tu	Queen visited Paris, 1855.
19	W	Royal George sunk, 1782.
20	Th	Bloomfield died, 1823.
21	F	
22	S	Battle of Bosworth, 1485.
23	S	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
24	M	<i>St. Bartholomew.</i>
25	Tu	Clayton Tunnel accident, 1861.
26	W	Battle of Cressy, 1346.
27	Th	Battle of Long Island, 1776.
28	F	<i>St. Augustine.</i>
29	S	John Locke born, 1632.
30	S	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
31	M	John Bunyan died, 1698.

VICTORIA, B. C.

MASONIC



LODGES

VICTORIA, B. C.

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„ **WILLIAM LEIGH, Secretary.**

„ **REV. THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Chaplain.**

„ **JAMES MOORHEAD, S. D.**

„ **JAMES W. TRAHEY, J. D.**

„ **JOSEPH BLACKBOURNE, D. C.**

„ **PAUL MEDANA, Organist.**

„ **JNO. GORDON MCKAY, J. G.**

„ **GEORGE CREIGHTON, Tyler.**

Our regular Meetings are held on the Thursday nearest
the Full Moon of every month for the transaction of
business, and Lodge Meetings for work on every Thurs-
day, when all brethren in good standing will receive a
fraternal welcome.

J. H. TURNER & Co.

SEPTEMBER.

1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	Tu	Partridge shooting begins.
2	W	Fire of London, 1666.
3	Th	Oliver Cromwell died, 1639.
4	F	Moscow burnt, 1812
5	S	Copenhagen taken, 1807.
6	S	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
7	M	Johnson born, 1709.
8	Tu	Sebastopol taken, 1855.
9	W	Battle of Flodden, 1513.
10	Th	Battle of Belgrade, 1456.
11	F	Turenne bron, 1611.
12	S	O. P. Riots, 1809.
13	S	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
14	M	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.
15	Tu	Charing Cross Hospital com. 1831,
16	W	P. O. Savings Bank instituted,
17	Th	[1861.
18	F	Anti-Corn Law League estab.,
19	S	[1838
20	S	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
21	M	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.
22	Tu	George III. crowned, 1761.
23	W	Battle of Worcester, 1642.
24	Th	Boerhaave died, 1738.
25	F	Relief of Lucknow, 1857.
26	S	Prince Albert born, 1819
27	S	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
28	M	Electric Telegraph com., 1851.
29	Tu	<i>Michaelmas Day.</i>
30	W	Battle of Kars, 1855.

VICTORIA, B. C.

VANCOUVER



LODGE,

No. 421.

F. and A. M. on the Register of Grand Lodge of Scotland.

OFFICERS FOR A. L. 5867

R. W. BRO.	R. H. ADAMS, R. W. M.
W.	THOMAS LOWE, D. M.
W.	J. R. STEWART, S. M.
"	E. C. HOLDEN, S. W.
"	M. W. WAITT, J. W.
"	FRED. TOLLER, Treasurer.
"	HENRY E. SEELYE, Secretary.
"	THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Chaplain.
"	SIMEON DUCK, S. D.
"	SAMUEL HARRIS, J. D.
"	ROBT. B. POWELL, I. G.
"	PHILIP J. HALL, Tyler.
"	H. F. HEISTERMAN, Steward.
"	W. HOFFMAN, "

PAST MASTERS.

I. W. POWELL. WM. JEFFRAY. N. I. NEUSTADT.

Our Regular Communications are held on the third Wednesday of every month, when all visiting brethren in good standing will receive a fraternal welcome.



NANAIMO LODGE,



No. 1090,

F. and A. M. on the Register of Grand Lodge of England.

NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICERS FOR A. L. 5847.

BRO.	W. H. FRANKLYN, W. M.
"	W. CLARKE, S. W.
"	W. M. STEWART, J. W.
"	S. D. LEVI, Treasurer.
"	JAMES HARVEY, Secretary.
"	W. H. PHILLIPS, S. D.
"	D. FREW, J. D.
"	JAMES BROWN, I. G.
"	J. S. SMITH, Tyler.

J. H. TURNER & Co.

OCTOBER.

1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	Th	
2	F	City of Lon. Charter restored, 1688.
3	S	Alfieri died, 1803.
4	S	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
5	M	Mirabeau born, 1745.
6	Tu	Peace with America, 1783
7	W	Archbishop Laud born, 1579.
8	Th	Archbishop Whately died, 1863.
9	F	
10	S	Drury Lane Theatre opened, 1812.
11	S	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
12	M	Lord Lyndhurst died, 1863.
13	Tu	Battle of Queenstown, 1812.
14	W	Battle of Hastings, 1194.
15	Th	War in New Zealand com., 1965.
16	F	Houses of Parliament des., 1834.
17	S	Foundling Hospital opened, 1739.
18	S	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
19	M	Swift died, 1745.
20	Tu	Battle of Navarino, 1827.
21	W	Death of Nelson, 1865.
22	Th	Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.
23	F	Lord Palmerston born. 1784.
24	S	Jane Seymour died, 1537.
25	S	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
26	M	Royal Charter lost, 1859.
27	Tu	Royal Exchange opened, 1844.
28	W	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i>
29	Th	
30	F	Sheridan born, 1751.
31	S	

VICTORIA, B. C.

T. N. HIBBEN & Co.,
GOVERNMENT STREET,
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

**IMPORTING
STATIONERS**



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Stationery in use, with peculiarity of form required,
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the English Quarterly Reviews.

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upon Science and Art, History, Religion, Law, Medical,
and School, Novels, Juvenile and Toy Books.

J. H. TURNER & Co.

NOVEMBER.

1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	S	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
2	M	
3	Tu	Launch of Great Eastern, 1857.
4	W	William III. born, 1650.
5	Th	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
6	F	Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
7	S	First Gazette published, 1665.
8	S	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
9	M	Prince of Wales born, 1841.
10	Tu	Battle of St. Denis, 1667.
11	W	Lord Fairfax died, 1671.
12	Th	Richard Baxter born, 1615
13	F	George Fox died, 1690.
14	S	Loss of the President, 1841.
15	S	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
16	M	Battle of Lutzen 1632.
17	Tu	Queen Charlotte died, 1818.
18	W	Wellington's funeral, 1852.
19	Th	"Man in Iron Mask" died, 1708.
20	F	Lord Elgin died, 1863.
21	S	Princess Royal born, 1840.
22	S	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
23	M	Old Saints' Day.
24	Tu	Pope driven from Rome, 1848.
25	W	
26	Th	Capitulation of Kars, 1855.
27	F	Pacific Ocean discovered, 1519
28	S	Washington Irving died, 1859.
29	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
30	M	St. Andrew.

VICTORIA, B. C.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRIZE MEDAL OF 1862

WAS AWARDED TO

YARDLEY & Co.,

FOR THE PURITY AND EXCELLENT QUALITY OF THEIR

TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

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VICTORIA, B. C.,

Are the Sole Agents for the supply of Yardley & Co.'s celebrated preparations, and the following are invariably to be obtained at their establishment:—

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OLD BROWN WINDSOR

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GLYCERINE SKIN SOAP

ELDERFLOWER SOAP

HONEY

HONEY AND ALMOND

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COLD CREAM SOAP

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LAVENDER WATER

FRANGIPANNI BOUQUET

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TOILET VINEGAR

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POMATUMS.

CRYSTAL CREAM

LIME JUICE & GLYCERINE

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MANUFACTORY:—

7, VINE STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON;

AND

5, RUE DU GRAND CHANTIER, PARIS.

ESTABLISHED 1770.

J. H. TURNER & Co.

DECEMBER.

1868.

M. D.	W. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
1	Tu	Ebenezer Elliott died, 1849.
2	W	Louis Napoleon elected Emperor,
3	Th	[1852.]
4	F	Great Storms, 1868.
5	S	Mozart died, 1792.
6	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
7	M	Ney executed, 1815.
8	Tu	Battle of Baidar, 1855.
9	W	Washington died, 1799.
10	Th	Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, killed,
11	F	[1282.]
12	S	Cromwell Protector 1653.
13	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER ADVENT.
14	M	Prince Consort died, 1861.
15	Tu	Gun Cotton invented, 1853.
16	W	
17	Th	1st Empress of the French died,
18	F	Battle of Moolhee, 1845.
19	S	Bishop Kennet died, 1728.
20	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
21	M	St. Thomas.
22	Tu	Battle of Ismael, 1790.
23	W	Prince Consort buried, 1861.
24	Th	Thackeray died, 1863.
25	F	Christmas Day.
26	S	
27	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
28	M	Lord Macaulay died, 1859.
29	Tu	
30	W	Fire at Crystal Palace, 1866.
31	Th	St. Sylvester.

VICTORIA, B. C.

G. B. KENT & CO.,
11, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET,
LONDON, W.

ESTABLISHED, 1777.

Manufacturers of
BRUSHWARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

G. B. KENT & Co.'s BRUSHWARE may be obtained
at the Stores of MESSRS. LANGLEY & Co., YATES
STREET, VICTORIA, B. C., who receive Indents for their
Manufactures, viz. :—

HAIR BRUSHES.

TOOTH & NAIL BRUSHES.

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BROOM HEADS & HOUSE BRUSHES.

COMBS. SPONGES.

MATS. MATTINGS.

CHAMOIS LEATHERS, &c., &c., &c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TARIFF.

The following Articles will be charged with
Specific Duties, as follows:—

Ale and Porter, in wood.....	15	cts per gal.
Do. in bottle	30	cts per doz (qts).
Bacon and Hams	4	cts per lb.
Barley, Oats, Field Peas, Malt.....	30	cts per 100 lbs.
Beans, Split Peas.....	1	ct per lb.
Bitters.....	\$1 50	per gal.
Butter	10	cts per lb.
Candles	5	do.
Cheese.....	5	do.
Cider	15	cts per gal.
Cigars	\$2	per 100 (2 cts ea).
Coal.....	\$1 25	per ton.
Coffee, raw.....	3	cts per lb.
Do. manufactured	6	do.
Eggs	12½	cts per doz.
Flour	\$1 50	per bbl.
Fresh Fruits, viz. :— Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants, Rasp- berries, Strawberries and Goose- berries	1	ct per lb.
Gunpowder, sporting	6	do.
Do. blasting	8	do.
Hay	\$4	per ton.
Lard	5	cts per lb.
Lime	50	cts per bbl.
Lumber:		
Rough, Fir and Cedar	\$3	per 1,000 feet.
Dressed do.	\$5	do.
Shingles	\$1	per 1,000.
Fence Pickets	\$2	do.
Laths	\$1	do.
Live Stock:		
Horses and Mules	\$2	per head.
Beef Cattle	\$3	do.
Milch Cows	\$2	do.
Sheep and Goats	75	cts per head.
Hogs	\$2	do.
Potatoes	½	ct per lb.
Rice	1½	cts per lb.
Sugar, raw.....	2	do.
Do. refined	2½	do.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TARIFF—Continued.

Spirits :	ACCORDING TO PROOF.
Brandy	\$2 per gal.
Gin, Whisky, Rum	\$2 do.
All other kinds.....	\$2 do.
Tea	12½ cts per lb.
Tobacco	25 do.
Vegetables, viz. :—	
Onions	2 cts per lb.
Other kinds, fresh	1 do.
Wheat.....	35 cts per 100 lbs.
Wines, viz. :	
Champagne and Moselle	\$8 per doz. (qts)
China Medicated	\$1 50 per gal.
California, red and white	25 cts per gal.
Claret	20 do.
Port, Sherry, and all other des-	
criptions	75 cts per gal.
Bran and Shorts	25 cts per 100 lbs.
Buckwheat	1 ct per lb.
Oatmeal	1 do.
Cornmeal	½ do.
Hops	10 cts per lb.
Shot	2 do.

**On the following Articles the several Ad Valorem
Duties set opposite each Article will be charged.**

	10 CENT.		10 CENT.
Axes	15	Fire arms	12½
Beef, salt	10	Fruits, preserved and	
Billiard and Bagatelle		dried	12½
Tables	12½	Furniture	15
Blankets	20	Glass and Glassware ..	12½
Boots and Shoes	20	Groceries ..	12½
Bread	20	Hardware and Iron-	
Cards, playing... ..	50	mongery ..	12½
Chocolate	20	Harness and Saddlery	20
Clothing, ready made ..	15	Hemp, Canvas, &c. ...	2½
Confectionery	30	Leather	15
Drugs, medicines	20	Jewelry	20
Dry Goods	12½	Machinery	10
Earthenware	12½	Matches	12½
Fish, preserved, dried		Meat, preserved.....	12½
and salt	15	Do. fresh	20

BRITISH COLUMBIA TARIFF—Continued.

	per CENT.		per CENT.
Molasses	12½	Wagons, Carriages ...	20
Nails	12½	Trunks	12½
Nuts and Almonds.....	12½	Watches and Clocks...	12½
Oils	15	Window Sashes and	
Opium	25	Doors	20
Paints.....	10	Ship Building Mate-	
Pork, salt	10	rials, viz.:	
Plants, Trees & Shrubs	12½	Manufactured Sails	20
Poultry, dead & alive...	25	Cotton Canvas	5
Quicksilver ..	10	Woodenware	12½
Rope, Cordage & Twine	5	Yeast Powders	12½
Soap ..	15	All other articles not	
Stationery	12½	enumerated in either	
Tinware	25	of the foregoing lists,	
Vegetables, preserved		nor in the following	
and salt	10	list of free goods ...	12½

The following Articles shall be admitted
free of Duty.

Agricultural Implements, Books Printed and Manuscript, Bricks, all Fresh Fruits not enumerated in Schedule of Specific Duties, Coin, Gunny Sacks, Iron and Steel, all kinds of Woods not enumerated in Schedule of Specific Duties, Calves under 12 months old, Personal Effects, Salt, Garden Seeds, Grain for Seed, Tar and Pitch, Tin, Copper and Zinc, Wire (iron and brass), Copper Sheets, Boiler-plates and Bolts, and Patent metal for Ships, Iron Hoops, Sheet Iron, Rough and partially Manufactured Woods used in construction of Carriages and Wagons, and Steel Springs, Anchors, Cables, Chains, and Copper Bolts for Ship Building, Fresh Fish, Fish Oil, Whalebone, Raw Hemp for Rope making, Tallow, Gas Retorts, Fire Clay, Furs, Hides, Lemon and Lime Juice, Guano, Wool, Oakum, Jute, Wagon Axles, Ship's Blocks and Junk, and Blacksmith's Coal, Lead in pipe, sheets and bars

THE STORY
OF
THE GREAT FRENCH EXHIBITION, 1867,
TOLD BY
THE REV. DR. BREWER,
(TRINITY HALL, CAMB.)

*Author of "Guide to Science," "History of France to 1867,"
"Theology in Science," "The Story of the Atlantic Cable"
in the Almanack of last year, &c., &c.*

THE LOCALITY.

Every one knows that Paris is irregularly bisected east and west by the river Seine. About midway in this river are two small islands of unequal size, the larger called the *Ile du Palais*, and the smaller the *Ile St. Louis*. The latter, about half the size of the former, communicates with it by the city bridge (*Pont de la Cité*).

The *Ile du Palais*, about one-third larger than the present block of buildings forming the Tuileries and Louvre, constituted for many centuries the whole City of Paris. Here the tribe of Celtic Gauls, called Parisii, built their mud hovels of a circular form, hatched with reeds from the surrounding river.

Clotaire, after his baptism, built a residence for himself in this Isle or "Cité" as it was then called; and it was here that the kings of France resided up to the time of Philippe II, surnamed Augustus, from the month of his birth. As the Isle was the royal residence, it was termed the Island of the Palace (*Ile du Palais*), a name which it still retains.

Crossing the river by the *Pont Neuf*, famous for the statue of Henri IV., we have on our left the Tuileries and Louvre, now united into one block; and continuing our walk in the same direction, we pass up the beautiful Champs Elysées to the *Arc de Triomphe*, certainly the most classical and elegant arch in Europe. Turning sharp to the south, we pass down the barrier till we come to the Trocadero, and it is at this spot that we should have obtained by far the best bird's-eye view of the Exhibition buildings and Park that Paris could afford.

THE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.—And what is it we should have seen before us? First and foremost a monster gasometer, or circus, or colosseum, in the midst of a vast plain, called the *Champ de Mars*, dotted all over with buildings of every sort, size, and style; with walks in every direction, and plots of every shape, some planted with shrubs and flowers, others with trees of considerable

pretension, and others laid down in grass. That medley of medleys, so perfect in its arrangements, but so perplexing in its profusion, was the monster Exhibition of 1867.

The idea was conceived by Prince Napoleon, but M. Le Play, Chief of the Imperial Commission, was the Sir Joseph Paxton who gave the suggestion its local habitation or embodiment.

THE CHAMP DE MARS, selected for the site of the Exhibition, is a large oblong space, having the *Ecole Militaire* on the south and the river on the north. It is 3,280 by 1,640 feet, which gives a superficial extent of 5,379,200 square feet, or 123 English acres. Its sloping embankment was thrown up in 1790 for the *Fête de la Fédération*, when Louis XVI made oath to maintain the New Constitution.

THE MAIN BUILDING OR PALACE, of an oval shape, stood in the centre of this plain, covering an area of 444,000 feet, or 40 English acres. It was constructed entirely of cast-iron, sheet-iron, bricks, and glass. It was only one story high, but was adorned with friezes and colonnades. Its circumference was 4,800 feet, or nearly a mile; its longer diameter 1,560 feet, and its shorter 1,200 feet. Its principal front and entrance faced the Pont d'Iéna and river Seine.

THE THREE PORTIONS OF THE EXHIBITION comprised—

- (i.) *The Park* surrounding the Palace, and extending along the banks of the Seine.
- (ii.) *The Garden* at the south-east angle of the Champ de Mars, for the horticultural show.
- (iii.) *The Billancourt*, an island in the river Seine, about 500 yards from the Champ de Mars, set apart for the agricultural section of the exhibition and for field experiments of machines.

Each of the three exhibitions had its distinct entrances and pay-tables.

ADMISSION PRICES.

- (1.) *To the Park* (including the Palace) was 1 franc, except during the reserved hours in the morning, when the charge was double.
- (2.) *Direct entrance to the Garden* (by the Porte de Tourville) 1 f. 50 c., except during the reserved hours in the morning, when the charge was 1 franc more.
- (3.) *To pass from the Park to the Garden* 50 centimes.
- (4.) *Weekly Tickets* (personal and not transferable) 6 francs.
- (5.) *Subscription Tickets* (personal and not transferable) giving to the subscriber right of entrance to the Exhibition at all times, so long as it was open to the public, 60 francs for ladies, 100 francs for gentlemen.

THE THIRTEEN PARK ENTRANCES.

The Champ de Mars, as we have already observed, is oblong; its short sides facing respectively the Seine and the *Ecole Militaire*. The two long ones are at right angles, the Eastern side being flanked by the *Avenue de Bourdonnaye*, and the Western side by the *Avenue de Suffren*.

The gate of honor, or *Grande Porte* of the Exhibition, was in the middle of the North side, facing the Pont d'Iéna. Directly

opposite, in the South side, was the *Porte de l'Ecole*, facing the "Pavillon de l'Horloge." The Grande Porte opened into the *Grande Avenue* of the Park, conducting to the *Vestibule* or main "street" of the building.

At each corner of the Park was a large entrance: that at the extreme North-west was the *Porte Grenelle*, and facing it on the Eastern side the *Porte de l'Université*. On the extreme South-west was the *Porte Duplex*, and facing it on the Eastern side, the *Porte de Tourville*, giving access to the garden. These four gates received their names from the "Quai de Grenelle," the "Rue de l'Université," the "Rue Duplex," and the "Avenue de Tourville," which they respectively faced.

In the middle of each long side was a principal gate, between two subsidiary ones. That on the west was the *Porte de Suffren*, having the *Porte Desaix* on its north, and the *Porte Kleber* on its south. The chief entrance of the eastern side was the *Porte la Bourdonnaye*, having on its north the entrance called *Porte Rapp*, and on its south the *Porte St. Dominique*. All these gates received their names either from the avenues in which they were placed, or from the parts of the city by which they were approached.

The 13th or remaining Park Entrance was the *Porte de la Gare*, a little south of the "Porte de Grenelle," giving admission to those who came by the "Railway de Ceinture."

There were, besides these several Park Entrances, two which admitted to the Exhibition on the banks of the river. That to the east was called the *Porte d'Orsay*, from the name of the quay, and that on the west the *Porte de Billancourt*, from the name of the island.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE BUILDING.

The nucleus or heart of the ground plan was a small circular turreted building surmounted with a dome, called the *Pavillon des Poids et des Mesures*, for the exhibition of moneys, weights, and measures. This centre was encompassed by an oval garden, in eight parterres, adorned with fountains, and surrounded by a promenade. Round this garden and promenade ran seven concentric galleries, the tour of each, enlarging, of course, as it receded from the centre, till we come to the last gallery, which was nearly a mile in circuit. The sixth (which was appropriated to machinery in motion) had a continuous raised gangway 114 feet wide, whence the visitor could look down on the busy scene below where workmen were plying their several callings, and terrible machines were snorting, whirling, banging, cutting, sawing, toiling, and mawling with wonderful perplexity and deafening noise.

The concentric ovals round the centre garden were all cut through by 16 sections, called streets*: One ran from the extreme

* The long diameter, beginning from the "Grande Porte" consisted of the *Grande Avenue* (through the Park), the *Vestibule*, and the centre garden walk up to the *Pavillon*; the other half consisted of the *Rue de Belgique*, and the *Avenue d'Europe*, which led through the south part of the Park. The short diameter consisted of the *Rue de Paris* (east), and *Rue de Russie* (west). The radiating streets were called *Alsace* and *Normandy*, *Provence* and *Netherlands*, *Prussia* and *Austria*, *India* and *England*.

north of the Champ de Mars to the circular Pavillon, and thence to the extreme south of the enclosure, dividing the Park and building into two equal parts. This grand walk was cut at right angles by 8 double streets. The two streets of the shorter diameter were called the *Rue de Paris* (east), entered by the "Porte la Bourdonnaye"; and the *Rue de Russie* (west), entered by the "Porte de Suffren." This diameter, like the long diameter, was accessible only to the central Pavillon. Parallel to the short diameter on the north side ran the *Rue de Flandre* (east), entered by the "Porte Rapp," and leading direct into the *Rue d'Atrique* (west), facing the "Porte Desaix"; on the south side ran the *Rue de Lorraine* (east), entered by the "Porte St. Dominique," and leading direct into the *Rue d'Espagne* (west), facing the "Porte Kleber." Eight other streets radiated from the central garden to the circumference; so that the ground plan, both of the upper and lower portion of the building, was intersected by 7 streets, resembling the ribs of an open fan. By passing up or down any of these sections, the visitor would walk from centre to circumference, or circumference to centre, and might take a glance, as he did so, of the stores exhibited in the several galleries.

Each zone or gallery had its specific group of exhibits, and each group was subdivided into classes, the specimens being arranged to the right and left of the gallery, while a label referred the spectators to a corresponding number in the catalogue, where the name of the exhibitor was set forth, with his full address; and the object, with its uses, design, or purpose, was amply described.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT.

If the visitor entered the Gate of Honor, he would have had France on his left hand, and England on his right in every gallery. Supposing him to follow any one of the ovals, the first seven sections to the left were always appropriated to France and her colonies, the next section (which would complete half the circuit) to Netherlands and Belgium. Crossing over to the other half, the first section was for Prussia; the second for Germany and Austria; the third for Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden; the fourth for Spain, Portugal, Greece, Roumania, the Roman States, and Italy; the fifth for Russia, Turkey, Persia and Central Asia, China, Japan and Southern Asia, Africa and Oceania, Mexico and Central America, South America and Brazil; the sixth section was for the United States; and all the rest for Great Britain and her colonies. So that in every case if you began with France, you ended with Great Britain, and if you began with Great Britain, you ended with France. The rays extended, hypothetically at least, to the end of the park; and the order observed inside the palace was in a measure continued without.

GROUPS AND THEIR CONTENTS.

The exhibits were sub-divided into 10 Groups, 7 of which were in the building, and the rest in the surrounding park. The character and contents of each Group will be understood by giving its representative trophy on the Grand Prize Day, July 1, 1867.

1ST GROUP AND ITS TROPHY.

This Group, which occupied the First Gallery, 48 feet in width, was appropriated to *Works of High Art*. It was sub-divided into 5 Classes: (1) Paintings in Oil; (2) other Paintings and Drawings; (3) Sculpture and Die-sinking; (4) Architectural designs and models; (5) Engravings and Lithography.

The Trophy was constructed by M. Aldrophe, chief architect, who took for his crowning object, Vincent Vela's marble statue of Napoleon at the point of death; round this he hung Meissonier's picture of the battle of Solferino, with pictures of Knaus, Rousseau, and Reimers the Russian artist. On the shelves were placed several Russian bronzes, with marble groups, bronze busts and statues, and a few choice architectural designs.

This group may be called the impersonation of the brain of man, not as a social but as an intellectual being.

2ND GROUP AND ITS TROPHY.

Occupying the 2nd Gallery, some 15 feet in width, and appropriated to *Materials for the Liberal Arts*, was sub-divided into 8 classes: (1) Printing and books; (2) Stationery, binding, and materials for artists; (3) Application of drawing and modelling to the common arts; (4) Photographic apparatus; (5) Musical instruments; (6) Mathematical instruments and apparatus; (7) Mathematical instruments and apparatus for teaching science; and (8) Geographical and cosmographic apparatus.

The Trophy of this Group was entrusted to M. Drevet. Very conspicuous at one corner stood the magnificent damascened Cup of Pleasure, designed and executed by M. Dufresne, a masterpiece of metal-work; a landscape painted by Bonquet on a large enamelled slab; beautiful ivory miniatures; photographic cameos; engraved seals—among others, an impression of the great seal which belonged to the short-lived empire of Mexico, brought, at the very crisis of the fête, to so untimely an end. Besides these things, were splendid specimens of binding; specimens of literature; weapons of war, most cunningly ornamented; philosophic instruments; dreadful saws and knives for surgical uses; fiddles and guitars; flutes and horns; harps and accordions; while at the base was a skirting of Minton's encaustic tiles.

The former was the inner life of the latter Group, its high ideality, its more pure intellectual development. The second bore the same relation to the first Group as the binding and paper to the contents of the volume, the canvass and panel to the painted picture, the skull to the inside brain.

3RD GROUP AND ITS TROPHY.

Here were assembled *Furniture and other objects for human dwellings*. These being very various were arranged under 13 Classes: (1) Fancy furniture; (2) Upholstery and decorative work; (3) Crystal and glass; (4) Porcelain and other fancy pottery; (5) Carpets, tapestry, and other fabrics used in furniture; (6) Paper hanging; (7) Cutlery; (8) Gold and silver plate; (9) Bronzes and all sorts of virtu; (10) Clocks and watches; (11) Lighting and heating apparatus; (12) Perfumery and toilet articles; (13) Leather and basket work, with miscellaneous fancy articles for household decorations.

The Trophy of this Group was constructed by M. Leroux. It was surmounted by a magnificent clock, round which were arranged on shelves the most ingenious fancies, expressed in wood, metal, ivory, porcelain, and glass. There were silver vases and dishes of the finest workmanship of Elkington and Hancock; porcelain of Sevres and St. Petersburg; the brilliant faience of Deek and Collinot; wondrous cut and colored glass of Baccarat and Count Schaffgotsch; Venetian glass of Salviati; bronzes of Barbedienne, with his vases and trays of brilliant enamel cloisonné; church ornaments from Lyons, which were among the finest specimens of silversmiths' work in the Exhibition, and though intended for ecclesiastical purposes, might serve as models for many other uses.

The first two Groups exhaust the productions of man as an intellectual being; this third and the next Group regard him as a material and social creature, possessed of a body which needs to be clothed and housed, but so clothed, and housed, and cared for, as the luxurious ingenuity of art can provide in its highest social state. The two former Groups represented intelligence and the apparatus for expressing it; the third and fourth Groups were the exponents of civilized life in its regard for the well-being of the animal man. First mind, then body. First the godhead in man, then the temple of the godhead. The arrangement was most philosophical and beautiful.

4TH GROUP AND ITS TROPHY.

The 4th gallery was for *Clothing*, and contained (13) Classes; (1) Cotton and thread fabrics; (2) Fabrics of flax; (3) Combed wool and worsted fabrics; (4) Fabrics of the same materials carded; (5) Silk goods; (6) Shawls; (7) Lace, net, and embroidery; (8) Hosiery and under-clothing; (9) Dresses; (10) Jewellery and personal ornaments; (11) Portable weapons; (12) Articles used in travelling; and (13) Toys.

The Trophy of this Group was devised by M. Paroillée. It was no easy task to build into poetry such every-day household articles. There may be poetry in the imaginative, there is not much in the useful. Mind can speak to mind, and fancy to fancy, but we can hardly imagine the Muses dancing with the Cyclops, and the Graces tête à tête with the hand-loom weaver and cotton-spinner. However, the designer did his best. High towering above the rest of his objects was a cone of shawls—Indian shawls, French shawls, Norwich shawls, Paisley and Shetland shawls; beneath which were brilliant specimens of silks, laces, furs, muslins, feathers, and flowers of thousand hues; while the base of the monument was draped with fabrics of sober woollen. Keep the feet warm, says M. Paroillée. Whatever else you choose to wear, let woollen be the basis, says M. Paroillée. 'Tis a wise lesson if not a poetical one.

We have now done with man intellectual, and man animal; come we next to man industrial.

5TH GROUP AND ITS TROPHY.

In the 5th gallery were collected *all sorts of raw materials* on which the ingenuity of man is exercised. There were ores and metals, forest and park products; spoils of the forester, sportsman, angler, and fisherman, such as antlers and other horns,

whalebone and ivory, tortoise and other shells, isinglass and glue, eider-down and hair both twisted, curled, and spun, pink and red coral, bristles and furs, mollusks and crustacea; agricultural products not used as food; chemical and pharmaceutical products; chemicals for bleaching and dyeing, printing and dressing; and lastly, leather and skins.

The 5th Trophy was the work of M. Chapon, who certainly constructed the most picturesque trophy of all out of these most unmanageable materials. In the clever epitome of exhibits under this group, we had shells, sponges, and corals, intermixed with cocoons of the silk worm clinging to the branches of the mulberry tree. Here lay the leopard's skin beside that of the fawn, which had been made its prey; and here were the delicate furs of the sable and ermine, folded together with the seal and the beaver. Hemp, and flax, and cotton were here, with huge ingots of gold, silver, and platinum; blocks of coal, with bars of iron; rocks in which the turquoise lies embedded, with those where the amethyst has turned into crystal. Here we had the curious wood of Thuya, mixed with tortoise-shells and tusks of ivory; dyes of violet, ultramarine, and vermillion, with specimens of the tobacco leaf, either packed in bundles, twisted into cigars, or growing in flower pots.

6TH GROUP AND ITS TROPHY.

This, in one sense, may be called the last of the galleries. It was the gallery with the elevated gangway, from which the visitor could look down upon the machinery at work below. Here were gigantic boilers; engines of all sorts worked by lathe, or hand, or steam; prime movers, railway apparatus, telegraphic works, tools of all sorts; machines for spinning, weaving, sewing, and dyeing; carriages, harness, and saddlery; implements for mining, agriculture, horticulture, chemistry, tanning, and for all the other thousand and one occupations of industrial life.

M. Hangard arranged the Trophy of this Group into a huge pyramid, where he placed, ingeniously enough, models of ships, looms, viaducts, lighthouses, sewing machines, turning lathes, ploughs, locomotives, hammers, pickaxes, tools of every description, and pieces of the Atlantic cable; the whole being draped with fishing nets.

Having considered man as the image of his Maker, having regarded him as a luxurious social animal, having supplied him with clothing, and furnished him with materials and tools for the employment of his industry, we have but one more aspect to view him under, and that is an eater of food; and this brings us to the

7TH GROUP AND ITS TROPHY.

Beyond the high gallery last referred to, which rose to the height of 81 feet, and was 114 feet wide, came a sort of colonnade or Piazza all round the building, supplied with restaurants of all nations, coffee houses, confectionery, and refreshments of every imaginable description. Here we could drink a cup of Tea made in the Russian fashion, or sip sherry-cobbler through a straw; here we could eat cutlets with a silver fork, or bolt rice with a chopstick; here we could dine in John Bull fashion, from plum pudding and roast beef, or cram ourselves with the most indigestible tarts, made flaky with ammonia; and, truly, after having

wandered through the 150 miles of gallery and section, looking here and there and everywhere till the eyes had lost their speculation, and the ankles refused longer to support their incumbent burden—this seventh gallery was an elysium! Here Antaeos, utterly exhausted with his struggle, touched old Mother Earth again and became a giant refreshed with wine.

The ostensible object of this 7th group was the exhibition of cereals, bread and pastry, eggs and milk, meat and fish, fruit and vegetables, sauces and other condiments; drinks of all sorts, and all that contribute to the aliment of man.

Its trophy was consigned to the charge of M. Hiser, who did all in his power to make the spectator wish he was all mouth, and had a physical apparatus like the famous "Digester" of Denis Papin of Blois. There was coffee in the bean, and tea in the leaf; oranges and lemons of the most fragrant perfume, breadfruit and mangoes; red pickles and green; leaves of sugar, and sweetmeats in most appetizing boxes; biscuits of Peak, Frean & Co., with Colman's mustard; truffles and mushrooms, carrots and other vegetables, with good fat bacon for the Saxon swineherd; patties of *foie gras*, for the morbid palate of the over-gorged epicure; terrines of preserved foods; good bitter ale, and wine of the "Comet" vintage.

We now leave the building to glance at the three groups outside.

8TH GROUP AND ITS TROPHY.

This was in the park, and its object was the exhibition of *Live Stock*, including poultry, dogs, insects, and fish.

In this Trophy M. Hockerau raised aloft the great ox of the last *Mardi Gras*, stuffed of course; and round him were grouped sheep and poultry. The base of the monument was draped with corn-sheaves; and various devices contrived with agricultural implements were displayed in different parts.

9TH GROUP AND ITS TROPHY

(Also in the Park)

For specimens of *horticultural works*, including hot-houses, flowers, vegetables, fruits, seeds and forest trees.

M. Courtepée did honor to this group by an enormous bouquet of flowers and fruits, not forgetting a few garden tools most capable of the picturesque.

Last scene of all that "ends this strange eventful history" was the

10TH OR IMPERIAL GROUP AND ITS TROPHY

For exhibits designed to *improve the physical and moral condition of the people*. It was subdivided into seven classes:—

(1.) Apparatus and methods used in conveying instruction to children; (2.) Books and other means of instructing adults; (3.) Furniture and clothing, in which cheapness was combined with service; (4.) Clothing of all countries; (5.) Model dwellings for the poor; (6.) Manufactures by skilled operatives; and (7.) Tools peculiarly suited to skilled workmen. The Trophy was designed by M. Rumpelmayer, who strangely mistook its object, and gave us a mélange of false jewelry, embroidered slippers, and Brummagem antiques, though in what way such profitless vanities could represent the Emperor's idea, must be left to another Oedipus.

The Emperor himself came in for a gold medal here, for the Emperor was an exhibitor, and instead of a curious lock, as Louis XVI would have delighted to show, or a dancing *patin*, the delight of his great grandfather, or a huge wig, the folly of the *grand monarque*, he walked in the footsteps of our own Prince Albert, and contrived a model cottage for workmen. Of course the Majesty of France refused the honor, of course the jury would not hearken to his refusal; so Napoleon received the medal. A buzz of applause followed, and the boy prince with natural impulse ran to his imperial father and kissed him. No bad allegory this of the Great Exhibition itself.

THE PARK.

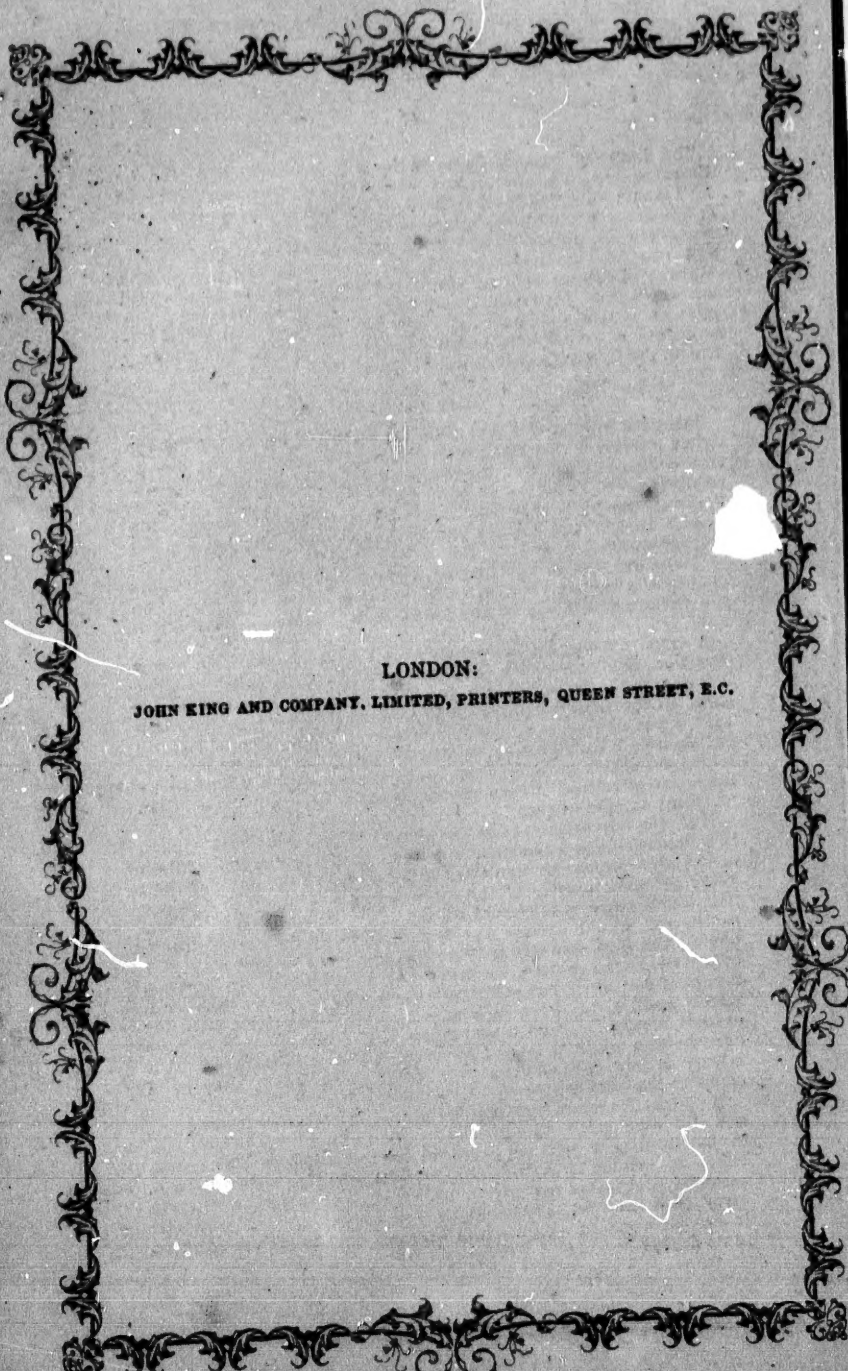
The park surrounded the building on all sides, occupying the entire surface of the Champ de Mars, except indeed the south-east corner, called the *Garden*, and reserved for horticultural exhibits. Two main broad paths cut each other at right angles, dividing the park into four equal parts, called respectively the *French* quarter, the *English* quarter, the *German* quarter, and the *Belgian* quarter.

It was laid out in the English system, but the winding walks preserved a certain relation to the interior divisions, carrying on the radiating sections of the palace, and preserving the nationality.

A large number of fancy buildings dotted the park in every direction, sheds for cattle, pavilions for princes, kiosques, chalets, Moorish baths, a palace for the Bey of Tunis, theatres of all sorts, an international laboratory, a general bakery, an imperial tent, a pavilion for photo-sculpture, a church, French and English lighthouses, a Russian izba, an English cottage, a bamboo Japanese house, a Turkish mosque, a Spanish café, a post office, and many other architectural freaks, more fanciful and numerous than "can my tongue deliver."

If all the best articles of all the shops of the world could be seen in a Pantagruellian kaleidoscope it would give a fair representation of the gigantic bazaar exhibited in France, in the year of Grace, 1867. If some genius of the lamp could conjure into a single field a miniature specimen of all the characteristic houses of the earth, and would dredge the field with a sprinkling of trees, plants, and soda, it would give no bad idea of what was strangely called the park; a park, certainly not according to the English notion of the word, but sufficiently agreeable to the French idea, which applies the term to almost any enclosure, as a parc for oysters, a parc for rabbits and hares, a parc for sheep, a parc de construction which is a yard for ships, a parc aux vaches, which is only a cow-yard, and a parc d'agrément which may be a common tea-garden.

No doubt Napoleon out-heroded Herod in his Great Exhibition, and till men grow to the size of giants and live to the age of patriarchs, it will be hard to go beyond him. The idea began in London in a fairy dream, and being run thread-bare, assumed a monster proportion where all that is fairy was done away, and all that is thoroughly human was largely developed. It was the acorn full-grown, and who will care to see the oak-tree in its decay?

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